REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma

FOR THE YEAR 1929

Rangoon
Supdt., Govt. Printing and Stationery, Burma
1930

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HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE:

Rangoon, the 18th September 1930.

FROM

MR. J. E. GILLIES, M.A., I.C.S.,

Registrar, High Court, Rangoon,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SUBJECT.—*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Burma for the year* 1929.

SIR,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice and Judges to forward the accompanying Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Burma for the year 1929.

2. Imperial Judicial Statements Nos. 25, 26, 33 to 36 (Criminal) and Provincial Judicial Statements A to E (Criminal) accompany the Report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. E. GILLIES,

Registrar.

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of Criminal Justice in Burma

For the Year 1929.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

1. The total number of cases brought before the Criminal Courts of Burma during the year 1929 was 139,752, an increase of 2,462 cases over the figures for the previous year. Whereas in 1928 however the increase over the 1927 figures represented a greater number of offences under the Indian Penal Code as well as under Special and Local Acts, there was in 1929 an actual decrease of 1,320 cases under the Indian Penal Code as against an increase of 3,782 petty offences under Special and Local Acts. There are welcome decreases in the volume of important crimes, the figures falling from 1,055 to 915 in respect of offences affecting life ; from 1,384 to 1,311 in cases of robbery and dacoity, and from 2,941 to 2,910 in cases of grievous hurt. The chief increases in the number of offences before the Courts occurred in the districts of Rangoon, Amherst, Thayetmyo, Mandalay and Insein.

2. There were not many changes in the constitution of Courts during 1929. A new Township Court was created at Monyo, the Township Judge acting also as Additional Magistrate. One of the posts of Additional Magistrate at Pegu, a Subordinate Judicial Service post, was transferred to Nyaunglebin ; and the post of Additional Magistrate at Danubyu was abolished. The Township Court of An was detached from the Township Courts of Kyaukpyu and Ramree, the Township Judge remaining an Additional Magistrate for his separated township. The linked Township Courts of Thatôn and Paung were also divided, the Judges of these Courts remaining Additional Magistrates for their townships. In the re-organization of the Township Courts of Tavoy and Meiktila Districts the Township Judges also remained Additional Magistrates. Comment was made in the report for 1928 on the paucity of Magistrates exercising special powers. The number of Magistrates so empowered increased in the year under report from 93 to 100. This figure does not include District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates empowered *ex-officio* under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Imperial Statement No. 26.

3. There was a slight fall in the numbers of original cases and appeals dealt with by the Criminal Courts in Burma during the year 1929. The number of original cases decided was 129,499 as against 130,848. To this number must be added 4,937 miscellaneous cases. Appeals fell from 15,515 in 1928 to 14,628 in 1929. The number of miscellaneous appeals was negligible. At the end of the year there were in the Province the following Judges and Magistrates exercising either appellate or original criminal powers or both :—

Imperial Statement No. 25.

- 11 High Court Judges.
- 23 Sessions Judges.
- 11 Additional Sessions Judges.
- 38 District Magistrates.
- 3 Additional District Magistrates.
- 2 First Class Magistrates with Appellate Powers.
- 100 Magistrates invested with Special Powers.
- 246 other First Class Magistrates.
- 215 Second Class Magistrates.
- 57 Third Class Magistrates.
- 3 Special Magistrates under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
- 145 Benches of Honorary Magistrates ; and
- 4 Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.

II.—THE HIGH COURT.

Imperial Statement No. 23 and Provincial Statements A and B.

4. **Sessions.**—Six criminal sessions were held during the year 1929 ; 28 cases involving 58 persons being dealt with. All these cases were decided. In one Sessions Trial an ex-member of the local Legislative Council was tried for and acquitted of dishonesty in inducing the Netherlands Bank and Lloyds Bank, Limited, to pay him the sum of 1½ lakhs of rupees. There was also a trial involving the counterfeiting of currency notes to the value of no less than 1,12,090. In the latter case there were four convictions.

The number of persons under trial during the year was 58, 32 of these being convicted and 26 acquitted. The percentage of conviction rose from 46·15 to 55·17. Ten murder cases involving 17 persons were tried, 5 accused being convicted and sentenced to death, and 12 acquitted. There was only one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the single accused in that case being convicted and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Thirteen cases were ones of robbery or dacoity. Of the 31 accused in these cases 21 were convicted and 10 acquitted. The remaining cases which came to trial were cases of hurt (1), grievous hurt (1), and cheating (1).

The duration of Sessions trials in the High Court fell greatly during the year, from 58 days in 1928 to 43 in 1929.

5. Appeals.—There was again a reduction in the number of criminal appeals filed in the High Court during 1929, the figures falling to 1,805 from 1,875 in the previous year. Including 119 cases pending from the previous year there were altogether 1,924 appeals for disposal. Both at Rangoon and at Mandalay there was a reduction in the average duration of appeals, from 36 to 33 days at Rangoon, and from 26 to 22 days at Mandalay. One thousand seven hundred and sixty-two appeals were disposed of during the year, leaving only 162 cases pending as compared with 119 at the end of 1928. The number pending at Rangoon was 149 and at Mandalay 13.

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statements A and E.

Appeals against Convictions.

The number of appeals against convictions filed at Rangoon fell from 1,653 in 1928 to 1,604, the total figure for disposal in 1929, including cases pending from the previous year, being 1,711. One thousand five-hundred and sixty-eight appeals were disposed of, the average duration being 33 days as compared with 35 in 1928. The numbers pending at the close of the year rose from 107 to 143.

The total number of persons whose appeals against conviction came before the High Court at Rangoon was 1,846 against 2,033 in 1928. The appeals of 1,703 persons were decided, leaving those of 143 pending at the close of the year as compared with 115 in the previous year. The appeals of 692 persons were rejected summarily, and the convictions and sentences of 553 persons were confirmed after hearing ; while in the case of 5 persons sentences were enhanced ; the convictions of 205 persons were reversed, and the sentences of 236 persons were reduced or otherwise altered. In the case of 10 appellants new trials were ordered, while in respect of 2 the proceedings were quashed. The percentage of confirmation fell slightly, from 75 in 1928 to 73 in the year under report.

At Mandalay the number of appeals instituted during 1929 was 180, there being 7 cases pending from the previous year. Of the total of 187 for disposal 174 were completed, leaving 13 appeals pending at the end of the year as against 7 at the end of 1928. Durations at Mandalay improved from 26 to 21 days. The total number of persons whose appeals were before the High Court of Mandalay was 216, as compared with 264 in 1928. The appeals of 203 persons were disposed of, while those of 13 remained pending at the close of the year. The appeals of 113 persons were rejected summarily, while in the case of 46 persons the convictions and sentences were confirmed after hearing. Thirty appellants had their convictions reversed, and the sentences passed on 13 persons were reduced or otherwise altered. In the case of one appellant a new trial was ordered. The percentage of confirmation at Mandalay was 78, as against 61 in 1928.

Appeals against Acquittals.

The number of appeals against acquittals preferred by the Local Government before the High Court at Rangoon again increased, from 13 in 1928 to 18 in 1929, there being 23 appeals for disposal including the 5 pending from 1928. Of the cases for disposal 17 were decided, leaving 6 pending at the close of the year. There was an extraordinary decrease in the duration of appeals from acquittals at Rangoon, from 243 days to 69 days. This decrease in duration is to be attributed to the co-operation of the District Authorities in effecting speedy service of notice on the respondents in these appeals, together with commendable promptitude on the part of the Appellate Side of the High Court. The number of persons concerned in these appeals against acquittals was 31. The appeals were successful in the case of 19 persons, and unsuccessful in the case of 6, those concerning 6 persons remaining pending at the close of the year. Amongst the successful appeals were those in respect of 8 persons acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Arakan and of 4 acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Bassein. The figures from these two Courts were conspicuously the worst.

At Mandalay the Local Government filed 3 appeals against acquittals, all of them being decided. The average duration rose from 27 days in 1928 to exactly double that figure in 1929. The increase in duration is explained by the facts that 2 of the 3 cases decided in 1928 were summarily rejected, whereas there were no summary dismissals in 1929 ; and that in one of the 1929 cases the hearing was completed on the 18th October 1929, although the judgment by proxy was not delivered until the 18th November, the delay being due to the absence of the officiating Chief Justice, who heard the appeal, on inspection duty.

Imperial Statement No. 34, and Provincial Statements A and E.

6. **Revisions.**—During the year 1929 there were instituted 2,054 proceedings in revision in the High Court at Rangoon, and 768 at Mandalay, as compared with 2,030 and 898 respectively in the previous year. Including cases pending from the previous year there were 2,215 cases for disposal at Rangoon and 813 at Mannalay. Two thousand one hundred and thirty-one cases were disposed of at Rangoon and 791 at Mandalay, the pending figures at the close of the year being 84 at Rangoon and 22 at Mandalay, as compared with 161 and 45 respectively in the previous year. The average durations of revision proceedings were 31 days at Rangoon and 23 at Mandalay, as compared with 23 and 22 days respectively in 1928. Of the total proceedings instituted at Rangoon and Mandalay only 29 per cent, as compared with 31 per cent in 1928, were instituted on application by parties, the remainder being called by the Court on its own motion.

At Rangoon the cases of 3,163 persons were dealt with on revision as compared with 3,105 in 1928. The applications of 1,696 persons were rejected ; 459 persons had their sentences confirmed or enhanced ; and

the sentences in respect of 283 persons were reduced or otherwise altered. The convictions of 560 persons were reversed or quashed, new trials being ordered in the case of 54 persons. The proceedings in the case of 2 persons abated owing to the death of the applicants, and there remained pending at the close of the year cases affecting 109 persons.

At Mandalay the cases of 1,103 persons were dealt with on revision. The applications of 689 persons were rejected ; 178 persons had their sentences confirmed or enhanced ; the convictions of 161 persons were reversed or quashed ; sentences were reduced or altered in the case of 29 ; and new trials were ordered in the case of 19 persons. Applications affecting 27 persons were pending at the close of the year. At Mandalay there was a decrease both in the number of revision proceedings instituted on application and in the number instituted on the Court's own motion. At Rangoon the number of cases instituted on application was slightly less than in the previous year, but on the other hand a larger number of cases was called for by the Court.

7. **References.**—There were referred to the High Court in 1929 154 death sentences passed by Courts of Session, for confirmation under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This figure compares with figures of 143 in 1928 and 184 in 1927. Including 15 cases pending from 1928 there were 169 cases for disposal, 156 being decided and 13 left pending at the close of the year. Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statements A and B.

In these references were involved death sentences passed on 192 persons, as compared with 174 in 1928. The percentage of interference by the High Court again rose considerably, only 89 sentences being confirmed, or slightly over 46 per cent. as compared with nearly 53 per cent in 1928. In the case of 55 persons a reduced sentence was passed, while 32 persons were acquitted and a new trial was ordered in the case of one. The cases of 15 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of references rose from 32 days in 1928 to 36 in the year under report, but there is no reason to suppose the rise deserving of stricture in comment.

8. **General.**—During 1929 it was not found necessary to constitute a special Criminal Bench of 2 Judges to deal with criminal appeals only, except in one case, the Shwebo Rebellion case. As in the previous year murder appeals were taken up by the second Civil Bench during the earlier part of the week ; and except when there was a very heavy file of murder appeals, or when particularly lengthy single Judge appeals came up for disposal, or during the Long Vacation, when the vacation Judges divided the criminal work between themselves, it was found unnecessary to depute two Judges to deal solely with the criminal work of the Court. The Registrar continued to deal with practically all the judicial routine work, particularly in the matter of revisions, the

deputation to him of certain judicial and *quasi*-judicial powers continuing to have excellent results in freeing the Judges from the routine matters with which they were previously overburdened.

9. **Privy Council.**—No application was filed during the year for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council.

III.—COURTS OF SESSIONS.

10. **Sessions Divisions.**—There was no change in the Sessions Divisions during 1929. The Additional Sessions Judges of the Arakan, Magwe-Minbu, and Myingyan-Pakôkku Divisions, still remained on a temporary basis throughout the year, pending decision on the question of the status of Additional District and Sessions Judges. The orders of Government on the proposals for the temporary appointment of an Additional Sessions Judge for Toungoo Division similarly await decision of the same question. At the time of writing the present report it is expected that a decision will be reached at an early date.

Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B.

11. **Sessions Trials.**—The number of cases committed to Sessions during the year 1929 was 859 involving 1,637 persons as compared with 923 cases involving 1,672 persons in 1928. The largest numbers of cases were committed in the Sessions Divisions of Tharrawaddy (80), Toungoo (54), Myingyan (54), Pegu (53), Arakan (51), Prome (46), Shwebo (44), Magwe (43), and Sagaing (42). These are the same Divisions as those mentioned for heavy files of Sessions cases in the previous year, with the exception that Sagaing has now taken the place of Henzada. Less than 25 cases were committed in each of 9 of the other Sessions Divisions. There were considerable increases in the numbers of cases committed in the Sessions Divisions of Sagaing (29 to 42), Prome (35 to 46), Tavoy (29 to 39), the Frontier Division (15 to 21), Tharrawaddy (75 to 80) and Pyapôn (18 to 23). In Insein Division there was a very conspicuous fall (from 42 to 16), while there were also substantial decreases in Henzada (52 to 32), Myingyan (66 to 54) and Magwe (54 to 43).

Sixty Sessions trials were pending from 1928, and there were altogether 919 cases for disposal in the year under report. Eight hundred and fifty-eight cases were decided, leaving 61 pending at the close of the year. The danger of categorical comment is illustrated by the fact that, although the number of cases decided fell by 66 from the 1928 figures, 1,164 more witnesses were examined in Sessions trials during 1929, the total number examined being 16,918. The largest pending files were reported from Toungoo (10) and Tharrawaddy (9). Comment was made in last year's report on the necessity for additional help at Toungoo, and it has already been noted that the proposal to create a temporary appointment of Additional Sessions Judge there is held up

pending decision on the question of the status of the Additional District and Sessions Judges generally. This, together with the increase in the number of cases for disposal, gives some justification for the increase at Toungoo. As regards Tharrawaddy, the total number of cases for disposal (88) was far higher than the figure for any other Sessions Division. Tharrawaddy is one of the two districts in which the experiment of trial of Sessions cases direct without committal is being carried on, and the heavy resulting increase of work in this Division explains the apparently unsatisfactory nature of its pending file.

The duration of Sessions trials increased still further from 42 to 43 days. Low durations were recorded from Thayetmyo (25), Prome (27), Yamèthin (30), Magwe (32), Henzada (32), and Arakan (35). In the Divisions mentioned for low durations last year there was an increase ; except in the case of Prome, where the figures again fell, from 31 to 27 days. There were durations of over 50 days in Mandalay-Kyaukse (70), Frontier (61), Hanthawaddy (60), Tavoy (59), Pegu (54), Shwebo (53), Tharrawaddy (51), Maubin (51) and Amherst (51). The highest increases in average duration were recorded from Maubin (25), Amherst (14), Shwebo (13), Pegu (13), Tharrawaddy (13), the Hill District of Arakan (13), and Meiktila (12). Substantial falls in duration occurred in Sagaing (from 49 to 34 days), Bassein (from 48 to 36 days), Myaungmya (from 55 to 44 days) and Arakan (from 45 to 35 days).

In the case of Pegu and Tharrawaddy, there is no doubt that the experiment of direct trial of Sessions cases without committal, under the provisions of Burma Act V of 1928, is largely responsible for the increase in durations. The Sessions Judge of Maubin gives no reason for the great increase of durations in his Court. At Amherst the rise is explained by the postponement of judgment in connected cases until all were finished, and by the submission of cases concerning conditionally released prisoners to the Local Government under paragraph 604A of the Courts Manual.

The number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session was 1,814, as compared with 1,790 in 1928. Seven hundred and ninety-four persons were convicted ; 176 persons on whom sentences of death were passed had their sentences referred to the High Court for confirmation ; 705 persons were acquitted ; 5 died while under trial ; and 134 persons remained under trial at the end of the year. Including the persons on whom sentences of death were passed, the percentage of conviction rose slightly, from 56 in 1928 to 58 in the year under report. Conviction percentages of over 70 were recorded from Magwe (82), Thayetmyo (77), Thatôn (76), Amherst (75), Bassein (73), Myaungmya (72) while percentages less than 50 were recorded by Hanthawaddy (29), Pegu (38), Insein (41), Meiktila (43), Henzada (47), and Toungoo (49). In the case of Hanthawaddy there is offered no explanation of the remarkable fall in the percentage of convictions, from 64 in the previous year.

Pegu likewise offers no explanation, although one might be forthcoming in the fact that in this district, as in Tharrawaddy, the experiment of direct trial without committal is being made under the Burma Criminal Amendment Act of 1928. Normally the procedure of committal by a Magistrate results in the weeding out, before the stage of trial, of cases in which there is no hope of convictions. At the same time it must be noted that in 1928 the conviction percentage recorded by Pegu was only a very little higher, namely 44. As regards Insein, which records a percentage below even last year's low level (45 per cent.), the Sessions Judge explains that, as the result of disciplinary action taken in recent years for failure to commit cases which ought to have been committed, Magistrates have adopted the line of least resistance and sent up cases which ought never to have been committed. In view of the remarkable decrease, already commented on, in the number of Sessions Trials at Insein in 1929, this explanation does not appear to be a satisfactory one. The Sessions Judge of Myingyan makes the amazing statement that owing to the provisions of paragraphs 501, 502, and 504 of the Burma Courts Manual neither the Committing Magistrate nor the Sessions Judge has control over the percentage of convictions. So elementary a misreading of these paragraphs is at least surprising.

Six hundred and seventy-eight appeals from Sessions Courts were disposed of by the High Court during the year as compared with 637 in 1928. In 252 appeals the sentences were reversed or reduced, or new trials were ordered. The percentage of interference by the High Court, about which it was remarked in last year's report that it was higher than it ought to be, rose from approximately 32 per cent. in 1928 to 37 in the year under report. The percentage of interference, on the basis of persons concerned was highest in Meiktila (67 per cent.) and the Frontier Division (67 per cent.), while interference percentages of over 60 were also recorded from Shwebo-Katha (64), Thatôn (54) and Pyapôn (53). The lowest percentages of interference were in respect of Hanthawaddy (11), Insein (21), Tharrawaddy (22), Toungoo (22) Sagaing and Lower Chindwin (23), Pegu (27), Arakan (28), Magwe-Minbu (28), and Mandalay-Kyaukse (29). A low percentage of interference is frequently associated with a low percentage of convictions and it is noteworthy that, of the 6 Sessions Divisions mentioned as recording conviction percentages of under 50, 4 figure in the list showing the smallest percentages of interference by the High Court.

Provincial Statement C.

12. **References**.—Ninety-six cases involving 99 persons were referred to Courts of Session under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the figures in 1928 being 110 involving 110 persons. The numbers of references were highest in the districts of Tharrawaddy (19), Bassein (15), Myingyan (10), Thatôn (10) and Meiktila (9). Including 5 cases pending from the previous year, there were altogether 101

references for disposal by the Sessions Courts. Ninety-eight cases were decided during the year, leaving 3 pending at the end of the year. Of the persons whose cases were decided 95 were ordered to furnish security, 6 were discharged, and the cases of 3 were pending at the close of the year.

13. **Appeals to Courts of Session.**—The total number of appellants who preferred appeals to Courts of Session again rose in the year under report, from 10,399 in 1928 to 10,429 in 1929. Including cases pending from the previous year, the appeals of 10,627 persons were before the Courts for disposal. The appeals of 10,352 persons were decided, leaving those of 275 pending at the close of the year, as compared with 198 in 1928. The appeals of 7,437 persons were dismissed ; in the case of 1,485 persons the convictions were reversed ; sentences were altered or reduced in the cases of 1,274 persons ; and in those of 3 persons the proceedings were quashed ; while in the case of 98 persons a new trial was ordered. The cases of 7 persons were referred in revision to the High Court, and 48 persons died or escaped during the pendency of their appeals. There were more than 500 appeals for disposal in each of the Sessions Courts of Tharrawaddy (1,047), Myingyan (670), Magwe (586), Pegu (580), Myaungmya (579), Bassein (557), Henzada (555) and Arakan (510). The list of Sessions Divisions showing figures over 500 for appeals remains the same as in the previous year, except that Arakan takes the place of Shwebo. In the latter Division there was a great reduction in the number of appeals for disposal (from 508 to 366), while there were also marked decreases in Magwe (723 to (586), Pegu (654 to 580), Prome (471 to 405) and Sagaing (424 to 378). Large increases in the number of appeals were recorded from Tharrawaddy (881 to 1,047), Myingyan (605 to 670), Thayetmyo (290 to 354), Thatôn (362 to 421), and the Frontier (183 to 220). Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

The average duration of appeals generally in Courts of Session remained the same as in the previous year, namely 12 days. The highest durations were recorded from the Divisions of Shwebo (19), Bassein (18), Frontier (18), Tavoy (17), Sagaing (16), Magwe (15), Hanthawaddy (14), Myaungmya (14), Maubin (14) and Myingyan (14).

The general percentage of confirmation was 72, as against 71 in 1928, the highest percentages being recorded in Thatôn (92), Thayetmyo (87), Prome (81), Amherst (76), Bassein (76), Insein (75), Magwe (75) and Yamèthin (75). Percentages below 70 were in the Frontier (69), Toungoo (69), Sagaing (68), Maubin (67), Pegu (66), Henzada (66), Myingyan (66), Arakan (65), Shwebo (65), Tavoy (63) and the Hill District of Arakan (40). It is satisfactory that there were no percentages of confirmation below 60 except in the Hill District of Arakan.

The Sessions Judge of Mandalay finds that the desire of Magistrates to shine in the list of those lauded for low durations sometimes leads to careless handling of cases and more interference on appeal. In Myingyan on the other hand a high rate of interference on appeal is ascribed to the infliction of excessive fines by Magistrates, without regard to section 63 of the Indian Penal Code and paragraph 638 of the Courts Manual.

The extent to which the personal factor affects the percentage of confirmation is clearly shown in the report of the Sessions Judge of Bassein. During the year there were at different periods three different Presiding Judges in the Sessions Court of Bassein. It is inconceivable that there could have been any material difference in the conditions prevailing during their tenure. Yet the percentages of confirmation varied in the cases handled by these three different officers from 47·16 per cent. to 80·00 per cent.

More than one Sessions Judge attributes a fall in the percentage of confirmations in his Division to the large increase in the number of Magistrates of the first class, some of whom proved their lack of experience by the number of reversals of their cases.

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

14. **Revision.**—The total number of persons concerned in revision proceedings before Courts of Session including proceedings pending from the previous year, rose from 12,131 in 1928 to 13,100 in the year under report. Twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight proceedings were disposed of, and of these the proceedings of the lower Courts were confirmed in 12,539 cases, 167 cases being submitted to the High Court with recommendations that the decisions of the lower Courts should be reversed or modified. The Sessions Judges of Magwe and Myingyan dealt in revision with the cases of over 1,800 and 1,300 persons respectively. Eight other Sessions Judges dealt each with the cases of more than 500 persons, namely, the Judges of Prome (836), Mandalay (832), Bassein (811), Arakan (760), Myaungmya (674), Shwebo (649), Thayetmyo (562) and Tharrawaddy (549). It is somewhat difficult to estimate from mere figures the value of the revisional work done by Sessions Courts, as it is easy to call for Magistrates' cases wholesale in order to swell the figures for the purposes of the annual report, and as there is great variation in the thoroughness with which different officers deal with their cases. At the same time, as has been remarked by the Sessions Judges of Insein, Pegu, and Amherst, where the District Magistrate calls for a very large number of cases in revision there are proportionately less to be called for by the Sessions Judge. In all these three districts many cases were called for by the District Magistrates, as is commented on later in paragraph 18 of this Report. Even allowing for the uncertain value of figures, however, it is clear that the amount of revision work performed was inadequate in some divisions, particularly in Maubin (7), the Frontier Division (14) and Sagaing (81).

The average duration of revisions was still further reduced from 8 to 7 days, the highest durations being recorded from Shwebo (27), Sagaing (25), Toungoo (12), Pyapôn (12), and Pegu (11). Figures of the duration of revisions, like those of the amount of revision work performed, may of course be misleading. In respect of no other class of cases are the possibilities of mere window dressing so marked.

IV.—COURTS OF MAGISTRATES.

15. **The Magistracy.**—The number of stipendiary Magistrates not exercising appellate powers was 618 at the end of 1929, an increase of one over the figures of the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of First Class Magistrates, from 306 to 346, an outturn which matches the demand referred to in last year's report. As was to be expected, as a result of the increase in the number of First Class Magistrates there were decreases in the second and third classes, the number of Second Class Magistrates falling by 21 to 215 and of Third Classs Magistrates by 18 to 57. The increase of First Class Magistrates in the Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services was from 123 to 147. Imperial Statement No. 25.

16. **Courts of District Magistrates.**—At the close of the year 1929 there were, outside Rangoon only 2 Additional District Magistrates, namely in Akyab and Pegu. The Collector of Rangoon was also Additional District Magistrate for the Rangoon Town District. Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B

The number of original cases tried by District Magistrates again showed a considerable decrease, from 649 cases in 1928 to 610 cases in 1929. Including 37 cases pending from 1928 there were for disposal in District Magistrates' Courts 647 cases involving 1,034 persons, the corresponding figures for 1928 being 687 cases involving, 1,264 persons. Six hundrad and sixteen cases involving 985 persons were decided during the year, leaving 31 cases involving 49 persons pending at the close of the year. Comment has frequently been made in these reports on the small number of original cases tried by District Magistrates, and in the report for 1928 it was suggested that on the part of most District Magistrates there was a reluctance to try original criminal cases. The real explanation appears however to lie in the gradually increasing volume and complexity of the other work falling on the District Magistrate in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner and Collector, little time being left to him for the disposal of original criminal cases. The largest numbers of cases tried in the Courts of District Magistrates are recorded from Rangoon (125), Bassein (125), Sandoway (71), Salween (44), and Meiktila (26). The figures for Bassein, by no means a light district, are particularly commendable.

Of the cases tried by District Magistrates 131 were disposed of under special powers, 332 under ordinary powers and 153 under summary powers. The average duration of cases showed a substantial reduction from 33 days in 1928 to 26 in 1929. The decrease in the amount of original criminal work done by District Magistrates is still more apparent from the figures of witnesses examined by them, these figures showing yet another great fall, from 4,947 in 1928 to 3,868 in 1929.

Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

17. **Appeals to District Magistrates.**—There was a decrease of 457 in the number of appeals filed before District Magistrates in 1929, the figure in the latter year being 3,124 as compared with 3,581 in 1928. Including 79 appeals pending from 1928 there were altogether 3,203 cases for disposal. Three thousand one hundred and twenty-two appeals were decided, leaving 81 appeals pending at the close of the year. The average duration was 12 days the same as in the previous year.

The total number of appellants before District Magistrates was 4,289 as compared with 5,060 in 1928. The decrease in the number of appeals before District Magistrates is clearly connected with the increase in the number of First Class Magistrates, already commented on. The appeals of 714 persons were dismissed summarily, while the convictions of 1,529 persons were confirmed after hearing. In the cases of 693 persons the sentences were altered or reduced, while in the cases of 985 the convictions were reversed. The proceedings were quashed in respect of 56 persons and in the case of 86 persons a new trial was ordered. The cases of 12 persons were referred to the High Court and 5 persons died or escaped during the pendency of their appeals. Cases concerning 209 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

The proportions of confirmations to the total number of persons whose appeals were decided was somewhat better than in the previous year, the percentages being 50 in 1928 and 55 in 1929. Great disparity in these percentages was shown as between different districts the figures varying from 38 in Toungoo to 100 in the Hill District of Arakan and in the Salween District. In addition to the latter two districts there were confirmation percentages of over 65 in Pakôkku (85), Katha (79), Myitkyina (79), Mandalay (72), Tharrawaddy (68), Tavoy (67), Maubin (65), Minbu (65) and Lower Chindwin (65). In no less than 9 districts the percentage of confirmation fell beneath 50, and in the Districts of Henzada and Toungoo it was beneath 40.

Only in 11 districts did the number of appeals instituted before District Magistrates exceed 100, and in only 4 of these did the number exceed 150. The districts concerned are Tharrawaddy (228), Maubin (208), Shwebo (161), Henzada (158), Yamèthin (147), Toungoo (145), Bassein (125), Pegu (122), Thatôn (114), Minbu (108), and Lower Chindwin (107).

The highest durations were recorded from the Districts of Pyapôn (24), Mandalay (19), Minbu (18), Pegu (17) and Prome (17).

18. **Revisions.**—There were dealt with by District Magistrates in 1929, 16,832 cases involving 27,507 persons, an increase of 2,125 cases over the figures of the previous year. Only in the cases of 810 persons was there any interference. High figures in the number of cases disposed of were reported from Thatôn (1,067), Insein (1,008), Pegu (857), Henzada (779), Myaungmya (778), Yamèthin (709), Tharrawaddy (687), Myingyan (628), Shwebo (600), Meiktila (591), Toungoo (576), Pakôkku (562), Akyab (523), and Amherst (508). In only three districts were less than 200 revisions disposed of, namely Myitkyina (123), Rangoon (177) and Bhamo (199). Imperial Statement No. 34 and Provincial Statement E.

The average duration of revision cases remained 11 days as in the previous year. Somewhat high durations were recorded from the Upper Chindwin (19), Thatôn (18), Katha (17) and Meiktila (16). The remarks made in the case of Sessions Courts with regard to the volume and value of revisional work apply equally to the Courts of District Magistrates.

19. **Courts of Special Power Magistrates.**—At the close of the year 1929 there were in the Province, excluding District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates, 131 officers specially empowered under section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of this number 9 were performing duties which did not involve the exercise of Magisterial powers and 22 were on leave, the number of effective Special Power Magistrates being therefore 100. Of the latter number only 50 belonged to the Judicial cadres. During the year 1929 3,978 cases in which special powers were exercised were tried by Special Power Magistrates as compared with 3,812 in 1928. Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B.

20. **Honorary Magistrates.**—The number of Benches of Honorary Magistrates increased again in the year under report, from 143 to 145. As in the previous year there were only 4 Honorary Magistrates who sat singly. They disposed of 65 cases, as against 109 cases in the previous year, the duration falling from 27 to 15 days. Benches of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 35,011 cases with an average duration of 5 days, as compared with 36,331 with an average duration of 4 days in 1928. These Benches again disposed of more than a quarter of the total number of cases decided in the Province, and of the cases tried by them more than a third were tried by Benches in Rangoon. Imperial Statement No. 33 and Provincial Statement B.

V.—CASES BEFORE THE COURTS.

21. **Number of Cases.**—The number of offences reported to the Criminal Courts during the year was 139,752, an increase of 2,462 on the figures for the previous year. Including offences reported in

Imperial Statement No. 35 and Provincial Statement B.

and pending from the previous year, there were 146,350 cases before all the Courts. The number of cases actually brought to trial was 135,114, a slight decrease of 88 as compared with the figures for the previous year. As has already been remarked in this report, although there was a considerable increase in the total number of cases, the increase was confined to offences under Special and Local Laws, more particularly the Excise Act, the Arms Act, the Municipal Act, and the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules ; there being actually a decrease of 1,320 in the number of cases brought to trial under the Indian Penal Code. A comparison between the figures of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of cases classified as false or mistaken after trial shows a position no better than that commented on in the reports for 1928 and previous years. Only 4,747 complaints were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, while cases amounting to the gigantic total of 17,538 were declared false or mistaken, the number of cases returned as true being 116,849. These figures are a sorry commentary on the lightheartedness with which criminal complaints are made in the Province, and the attention of all Magistrates must again be drawn to the instructions in paragraph 388 of the Burma Courts Manual and to the provisions for compensation contained in section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Imperial Statement No. 35 and Provincial Statement B.

22. **Incidence of Crime.**—In 20 districts there were decreases in the number of cases brought to trial during the year. The largest decreases occurred in Tharrawaddy (1,028), Yamèthin (431), Henzada (403), Prome (382), Pegu (380), Myitkyina (329), Shwebo (260), Pyapôn (204), Hanthawaddy (187), Lower Chindwin (120), Meiktila (118), Magwe (115), and Pakôkku (107). In all these districts except Prome and Meiktila the decrease included both cases under Special and Local Laws and cases under the Indian Penal Code. In Prome and Meiktila there were increases of 66 and 35 respectively in the figures of offences under the Indian Penal Code. The decrease in Hanthawaddy was entirely a decrease in offences under the Indian Penal Code, there being actually an increase of 5 in the number of offences under Special and Local Laws. The most marked decreases in offences under the Indian Penal Code were reported from Hanthawaddy (192), Pegu (170), Tharrawaddy (164), Bassein (152), Insein (136), Shwebo (93), Henzada (92), Myaungmya (92), and Pyapôn (91). Only in Tavoy (67), Prome (66), Myingyan (46), Thatôn (42), the Salween (37), and Meiktila (35), were there increases of more than 30 in the figures under the Indian Penal Code. The District Magistrate of Tavoy reports the increase in cases under the Indian Penal Code reported from his district to be an increase in offences against property, and attributes it to economic distress.

The largest increases in the number of cases brought to trial occurred in Rangoon (3,130), Amherst (1,314), Thayetmyo (457),

Mandalay (415), Insein (394), Toungoo (189), Myaungmya (180), Upper Chindwin (180), Bhamo (142), Tavoy (141), and Minbu (110). Of these districts Rangoon, Amherst, Mandalay, Insein, Toungoo and Myaungmya all showed decreases in the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code. Tavoy was a marked exception, there being as already noted an increase in this district of 67 cases under the Indian Penal Code.

Apart from Rangoon, where there were 35,795 cases before the Courts and at Mandalay, where there were 7,021 cases only 4 districts showed totals in excess of 5,000 cases. These were Bassein (6,351), Pegu (6,081), Amherst (5,784), and Henzada (5,009).

23. **Offences under the Indian Penal Code.**—The number of cases reported under the Indian Penal Code, including those pending from the previous year, decreased by 1,135 to 58,413 cases. The number of cases actually brought to trial was 53,409 as compared with 54,546 in 1928. Imperial Statement No. 35.

Robbery and Dacoity.

In 1929 there was another welcome decrease in the number of reported cases of robbery and dacoity, the figures falling to 1,437 from 1,551 in 1928. There were brought to trial 1,416 cases, and, of these 1,080 cases were returned as true. The highest figures for robbery and dacoity were reported from Pyapôn (83), Thatôn (74), Pegu (73), Magwe (71), and Hanthawaddy (65). In each of other five districts, Insein, Tharrawaddy, Toungoo, Amherst, and Myaungmya, over 50 cases were brought to trial in the year. Pyapôn, Hanthawaddy, and Thatôn, all achieved notoriety in this class of offences in 1928 also.

Cattle Theft.

The number of cattle theft cases brought to trial was 2,965, an increase of 34 over the figures of the previous year. The largest numbers of cases occurred in the Districts of Tharrawaddy (285), Pakokku (277), Thayetmyo (213), Pegu (211), and Magwe (210). The same districts were mentioned in last year's report as producing the largest number of cattle theft cases; and all unfortunately, except Pegu, where there was a decrease from 228 to 211, show still further increase on the figures for the previous year. In seven other Districts also Prome, Toungoo, Thatôn, Insein, Myingyan, Henzada, and Hanthawaddy, figures over 100 were recorded. Large increases were reported from the Districts of Pakôkku (233 to 277), Magwe (170 to 210), Amherst (30 to 69), Thayetmyo (181 to 213), and Prome (137 to 156). The great increase in the two Districts of Pakôkku and Thayetmyo as regards this class of this crime was commented on in the report for 1928. The further great increase in cattle theft in these two districts in 1929 reveals a serious position. Substantial decreases were reported from Shwebo (109 to 65), Akyab (74 to 45), Yamèthin (113 to 92), Meiktila (105 to 87), Pegu (228 to 211), and Bassein (113 to 97). The decrease in the case of Shwebo is remarkable.

Offences affecting Life.

The number of cases of murder, attempted murder, and culpable homicide before the Courts showed a welcome fall from 857 in 1928 to 721 in 1929. The highest figures for these offences were reported from Arakan (53), Myingyan (50), Shwebo (44), Toungoo (42), Magwe (38), Tavoy (36) and Tharrawaddy (35).

The number of cases of dacoity with murder fell from 28 in 1928 to 23 in the year of report. Three districts, Tharrawaddy (7), Pegu (3) and Myaungmya (3), were responsible for more than half these cases.

During 1929 there were 1,190 persons under trial for murder, attempted murder, and culpable homicide, the corresponding figure being 1,339 in 1928. Six hundred and fifty-six persons were acquitted, 318 were convicted and the cases of 213 persons remained pending at the close of the year. Seventy-four persons were placed under trial for dacoity with murder, and, of these, 22 were convicted and 44 acquitted, 8 remaining under trial at the close of the year.

Hurt.

There was a slight fall in the total number of hurt cases before the Courts, the figures for 1928 and 1929 being 11,171 and 10,998. The number of grievous hurt cases brought to trial was 2,910, a decrease of 31. For grievous hurt 4,553 persons were under trial, and of these 1938 were acquitted and 2,197 convicted, while 401 were still under trial at the close of the year.

Other Offences under the Indian Penal Code.

There were decreases in the number of offences against the State, offences relating to public servants, offences relating to contempt of lawful authority, offences under Chapters XIII and XIV of the Indian Penal Code, offences relating to criminal force and assault, kidnapping, and abduction, offences relating to misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, the receiving of stolen property, Documents and Trade Marks and offences under Chapters XX and XXII of the Indian Penal Code. There were increases in the categories of offences against public tranquillity, offences relating to elections, offences relating to public justice, coinage offences, offences relating to miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and concealment of birth, offences relating to rape, offences relating to fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, and offences concerning criminal trespass.

Imperial Statement No. 35.

24. **Offences under Special and Local Laws.**—The number of offences reported under Special and Local Laws, including those pending from the previous year, was 87,937, a further increase of 2,435 as compared with the figures of the previous year. There were decreases in cases reported under the Forest Act, Gambling Act, Police Act, Railways Act, Opium Act, Vaccination Act, and in the category of other Special and Local Laws and Acts; while there were increases in

the number of offences under the Excise Act, the Arms Act, the Municipal Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. Under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules there were no less than 15,842 cases as compared with 12,227 in 1928. It is clear therefore that to the energetic prosecution of motor vehicles offences is due the rise in the total figures of cases before the Courts in 1929.

Comment has been made in previous years on the unsatisfactory handling by Magistrates of cases under the Excise Act and the Vaccination Act. In respect of these two Acts the year 1929 had an even worse record than 1928. The Excise cases taken up in revision by the High Court in 1929 show a percentage of interference of no less than 27, as compared with 25 per cent in the previous year ; while of the 77 cases under the Vaccination Act which came before the High Court in revision all except one were reversed; a truly appalling commentary on the intelligence of the Magistrates handling these cases.

Provincial Statement B.

Percentage of Convictions.

25. **Results of Trials**.—The percentage of convictions in Magistrates' Courts remained the same as in the three previous years, namely 65. Rangoon with 86 per cent again showed the best results, though 1 per cent. lower than in the previous year. Following Rangoon the next highest figares were recorded from Tavoy (73), Mandalay (72), Bhamo (72), Prome (71), Tharrawaddy (69), Salween (68), Myitkyina (66), Upper Chindwin (66), Insein (65) and Bassein (65). Amherst, Myingyan, Henzada, and Yamèthin, also returned percentages over 60. In only 3 districts, Kyaukpyu (48), Akyab (46), and the Chin Hills (20), was the percentage less than 50.

There were considerable increases in the percentage of convictions in Myingyian (46 to 62), Bassein (58 to 65), Bhamo (65 to 72), Pyapôn (49 to 55), Yamèthin (54 to 60), Pegu (52 to 57), Mandalay (67 to 72), and Kyaukpyu (43 to 48). Substantial decreases on the other hand were reported from the Chin Hills (35 to 20), Katha (65 to 55), Pakkôku (60 to 54), Minbu (64 to 59), Sandoway (61 to 57), Tharrawaddy (73 to 69), Henzada (66 to 62), and Mergui (62 to 58).

Durations.

The durations of criminal trials in Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts, excluding those of Districts Magistrates, was 19 days, a further decrease of one day from the figure for the previous year. In District Magistrates' Courts the average duration in 1929 fell to 26 days from 33 in 1928, and in the Courts of Special Power Magistrates empowered under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code durations fell from 7 days in 1928 to 5 days in the year under report.

The highest durations in Stipendiary Magistrates' Courts were reported from the Districts of Pyapôn (34), Toungoo (30), Mandalay (25), Pakôkku (25), Sagaing (24), Upper Chindwin (24), and Hanthawaddy

(24). Kyaukse, Insein, Thatôn, Mergui, Tharrawaddy, Pegu, an Myaungmya, also had durations of over 20 days. Mandalay however though still showing a high figure, effected a reduction of one day in the average. In Pakôkku District there were exceedingly high durations in the Court of the 1st Additional Magistrate at headquarters, whose average for ordinary cases was 58·62 days and for special power cases 83·69 days. It is explained that this Magistrate was during part of the year overburdened on account of the absence of other Special Power Magistrates and that many of his cases came from out-of-the way localities. The explanation is not entirely satisfactory, and it is hoped that 1930 will not show a repetition of these figures. Of the districts pilloried for increase of duration in last year's report, considerable improvement is shown by Bassein (24 to 19), Thayetmyo (23 to 18) and Katha (21 to 17).

Pending Cases.

The total number of cases pending before Magistrates at the close of 1929 was 7,216, an increase of 502 cases over the figures for 1928. Although the number of pending cases increased, the number of persons awaiting trial in all the Courts at the end of the year, on the other hand, decreased from 11,082 to 107,41. The decrease in the Province, as a whole, would have been considerably more marked had it not been for an increase of 202 in the number of persons under trial in Rangoon alone at the close of the year. Mandalay and Pegu Districts, the high figures of which were commented on in the report for 1928, showed substantial reductions in the files of pending cases and in the number of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year. Minbu, Hanthawaddy, Tharrawaddy, Yamèthin, Shwebo, Sagaing, and the Lower Chindwin Districts, also reported considerable reductions in the numbers of persons under trial at the end of 1929. In Akyab, on the other other hand, the number of persons under trial at the close of the year rose from 171 to 343, in Thatôn from 350 to 490, in Amherst 497 to 629, in Toungoo 587 to 713 and, in Henzada 180 to 299. The districts pilloried in last year's report for the extent of their pending files all showed improvement except Myaungmya, Toungoo, and Amherst.

Mumber of witnesses examined.

The number of witnesses examined by all Magistrates declined very considerably in the year under report, from 499,482 in 1928 to 488,039 in 1929. The number examined by Stipendiary Magistrates in original cases was 458,439 a decrease of almost 10,000 as compared with the figures of the previous year.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

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26. **Proceedings under the Preventive Law.**—Under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code there were before the Courts 60 cases involving 159 persons called on to show cause why they

should not furnish security to keep the peace, the figures for 1928 being 128 cases involving 210 persons. Fifty-three cases were decided during the year and in these 54 persons were discharged and 58 were ordered to give security. At the close of the year there remained pending 7 cases, concerning 47 persons. There were 3,361 cases involving 3,550 persons before the Courts for security for good behaviour under sections 3 and 7 of the Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act, the corresponding figures for 1928 being 3,649 cases and 3,801 persons.

Although there was a decrease of 288 cases in the number of proceedings concerning security for good behaviour the decrease in the number of persons concerned was somewhat smaller, being only 251. Of the cases before the Courts 3,408 were decided; and in these 540 persons were discharged, 2,799 were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour, while in the case of 569 persons orders of restriction were passed under the Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act. The highest figures of persons restricted are reported from Henzada (87), Insein (56), Magwe (50), Thayetmyo (49), Shwebo (40), and Minbu (32).

Under the Opium Law Amendment Act 272 persons were placed on security. Eighty-two persons were dealt with under section 17 of the Burma Gambling Act, and 115 under section 64-A of the Burma Excise Act. Ninety-six cases were referred to Courts of Session under section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the orders of the referring Magistrates being confirmed in 92 of these.

By far the largest number of cases under the Preventive Law in any district was again reported by Tharrawaddy, which also as in 1928 reported an increase over the previous year, the figures rising from 396 to 442. The only other districts reporting more than 200 cases were Rangoon (288), Henzada (263), and Myaungmya (245). Apart from Tharrawaddy, the most conspicuous rises in the number of cases under the Preventive Law are shown by Maubin (61 to 148), Henzada (199 to 263), Sagaing (46 to 92), Insein (66 to 112), Thatôn (24 to 63), and Myaungmya (207 to 245). On the other hand large decreases were reported by Yamèthin (282 to 74), Akyab (216 to 80), Pegu (193 to 77), Prome (145 to 67), Magwe (202 to 141), and Shwebo (114 to 57).

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven persons were released on entering into bonds for their good behaviour or to keep the peace, and 1,335 persons were committed to jail for failure to furnish security. The corresponding figures for the year 1928 were 3,027 and 1,475 respectively.

Under section 18 of the Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act 487 persons were proceeded against for breaches of the restriction orders passed against them. Of this number 431 were convicted, 44 were discharged, 2 died while under trial, and 10 remained under trial at the close of the year. There was a heavy fall in the number of

persons proceeded against for breach of bonds entered into for good behaviour or to keep the peace, the figures being only 103 in 1929 as compared with 181 in 1928. There is unfortunately reason to suppose that the fall in these figures represents not more conspicuous obedience to the law on the part of the persons bound over, but an increasing tendency on the part of the authorities concerned to consider action under the Preventive Law completely effective as soon as the bond is signed. In the case of 55 persons their bonds were declared forfeited, the corresponding figure for 1928 being 90. Cases concerning 4 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

Provincial Statement D.

27. **Other Miscellaneous Proceedings.**—The total number of Miscellaneous proceedings, other than those under the Preventive Law, which came before the Courts in 1929 was 5,227 a further reduction of 389 cases as compared with the figures of the previous year. Of the cases dealt with, 3,834 were maintenance cases under sections 488 to 490 of the Criminal Procedure Code. During the year 3,624 maintenance cases were decided, 210 remaining pending at the end of the year. The decided cases involved 3,614 respondents, and maintenance orders were passed against 2,410 persons.

The number of proceedings under Chapter VI of the Criminal Procedure Code, which deals with processes to compel attendance, was 16, 17 persons being concerned. There were 6 cases involving 11 persons under Chapter X, which deals with public nuisances. Under Chapter XII (Disputes as to immoveable property) there was a decrease from 144 cases in 1928 to 115 in the year under report. One hundred and eight cases involving 432 persons were decided. Orders being passed against only 159 persons. These figures again justify the almost annual comment that the bulk of the applications made under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code ought properly to have been brought before a Civil Court.

One hundred and sixty-seven persons were proceeded against under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and of these 163 were ordered to pay compensation. The negligible extent of the action taken under this section, as compared with the enormous number of false cases brought in the Province, appears to the Hon'ble Judges to indicate that Magistrates avoid the trouble incidental to action under the section. Comment on this matter has been made in previous years, and Sessions Judges and District Magistrates should endeavour in revisions and inspections to impress on Magistrates the value of so salutary a section and to prevent it from remaining practically a dead-letter.

One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven persons were proceeded against for breach of the bonds entered into by them. The cases of 1,769 of these respondents were disposed of, but in respect of only 691 persons was forfeiture ordered. The percentage of cases in which

forfeiture was ordered remains far too small, and indicates on the part of Magistrates an undue leniency which only tends to derogate from the respect with which these orders are treated. Twelve defaulting assessors or jurors were proceeded against under section 332 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the cases of 7 of these the explanation tendered was not accepted and a penalty was inflicted.

VII.—PUNISHMENTS.

28. The number of persons on whom sentences were passed in criminal cases during the year was 69,051 as compared with 71,868 in 1928 and 70,956 in 1927. The decrease is proportionate to the decrease in the number of cases decided.

Imperial Statement No. 36.

Capital Sentence.

During the year cases involving 174 death sentences were submitted by Sessions Judges to the High Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but the death sentence was confirmed only in respect of 89 persons. Including sentences passed at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court there were thus in effect only 94 death sentences during the year. Only 76 persons were actually executed.

Transportation or Imprisonment.

One hundred and ninety-two persons were sentenced to transportation for life, as compared with 185 in 1928 ; and 26 persons were sentenced to transportation for a term, as against 10 in the previous year. Attention must again be drawn to the provisions of paragraph 626 of the Burma Courts Manual.

Four hundred and forty persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 17,536 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 359 and 17,801. Two thousand five hundred and eighty-six persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment as compared with 2,611 in 1928.

Sentences of imprisonment for 15 days or less were passed on 2,822 persons in 1929, the figure for 1928 being 2,926. Of the number sentenced to these short periods 2,264 were imprisoned only till the rising of the Court. These figures show a satisfactory decrease in the number of short sentences apart from nominal sentences, but in regard to the latter it is observed that there is a tendency among some Magistrates to have recourse to this evasion of the law in unsuitable cases.

The cases of 964 persons were referred by Second and Third Class Magistrates, under the provisions of sections 349 and 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for punishment of a kind differing from that which they themselves were empowered to impose. The corresponding

figures for 1928 were 1,196. The fall may reasonably be attributed to the increase in the number of First Class Magistrates as compared with those exercising Second and Third Class powers.

Fines.

The amount of fines imposed during the year shows a decrease of about half a lakh from the total of the previous year. The total of fines imposed came in lakhs of rupees to 15·79. Fines to the extent of 12·27 lakhs of rupees were realized, and fines to the extent of 2·65 lakhs were struck off as irrecoverable, the figure of irrecoverable fines in 1928 being 2·31 lakhs.

Sentences of fine in addition to imprisonment were passed on 2,866 persons, while 93,449 persons were sentenced to fine alone, the corresponding figures for 1928 being 2,234 and 94,046. The Hon'ble Judges regret to notice a decrease in the amount of compensation awarded under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Far too little use is made of sections 545 and 546-A. Their use in appropriate cases should be the rule rather than the exception, and there is some reason to suppose that the comparative failure of Magistrates to utilize these sections is to be attributed to a desire to save themselves even the small extra work involved.

Whipping.

It is satisfactory to record that more use was made during the year of the extended provisions of the Whipping Act, the number of sentences of whipping passed being 3,325, an increase of 727 as compared with the previous year's total. The number of sentences of whipping in addition to imprisonment was 746, the figures in 1928 being only 438. There is, however, obviously still more scope for the appropriate infliction of this form of punishment, as is illustrated by the fact that the total number of cases in which whipping might have been passed during the year was 14,363 as compared with 13,027 in the previous year. There must again be recorded a number of illegal sentences of whipping, although it is so far satisfactory that the figures fell from 32 in 1928 to 18 in 1929. For illegal sentences of this nature there can be no excuse whatsoever, and it is the policy of the Hon'ble Judges to take severe action in every instance brought to their notice.

Imperial Statements Nos. 33 and 36.

29. **First Offenders and Juveniles.**—There was a still further decrease in the number of persons released on probation under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the figures falling to 3,333, a decrease of 66 as compared with those of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-three juvenile offenders were sentenced to whipping, as compared with 150 in 1928. Three hundred and eight juvenile offenders were dealt with under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, as compared with 458 in 1928; and 18 sentences passed on juveniles were commuted to detention in a Reformatory, as compared with 29 in 1928.

It is again necessary to remark that Magistrates empowered under the Reformatory Schools Act are not making adequate use of their powers, and from the cases which come to their notice it is apparent to the Hon'ble Judges that many Magistrates have a very imperfect appreciation of the meaning of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Many Magistrates seem to be under the impression that the only factor to be taken into consideration in dealing with first offenders is that of age, and no attention is paid by them to the character or antecedents of the offender or to the circumstances in which the offence was committed. While failing therefore to apply the section in many instances where it would have been most suitable, they at the same time show a tendency to utilize its provisions in cases to which it was never meant to apply.

VIII.—GENERAL.

30. **Inspections.**—During the Vacation of 1929 the Hon'ble Sir B. H. Heald, Kt., V.D., M.A., I.C.S., officiating Chief Justice, inspected 24 Magistrates' Courts in the Districts of Katha, Bhamo and Myitkyina. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. A. Brown, *Barrister-at-Law*, I.C.S., inspected 2 Sessions Courts and 17 Magistrates' Courts in the Myaungmya and Bassein Districts; while the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Baguley, *Barrister-at-Law*, I.C.S., inspected 2 Sessions Courts and 19 Magistrates' Courts in the Magwe, Myingyan, and Pakôkku Districts.

Sixteen Sessions Judges inspected their own Courts, and Sessions Judges also inspected 204 Magistrates' Courts, 5 Judicial Record-rooms, and 15 Bailiffs' offices. Poor inspection records are shown by the Sessions Judges of Pegu, Insein, Bassein, the Frontier Division, and Toungoo, who inspected respectively only 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 Courts. The amount of inspection work done by other Sessions Judges was adequate

Fifteen District Magistrates inspected their own Courts, and District Magistrates also inspected 386 Courts of Subodrdinate Magistrates, 5 Judicial Record-rooms, and 13 Bailiffs' offices. The smallest numbers of inspections are recorded by Tavoy (5), Meiktila (5), Kyaukse (5). Sandoway (4), and Akyab (3). All other District Magistrates did an adequate amount of inspection work.

It is recognized that most Sessions Judges and District Magistrates are by no means under-worked, but it is hoped that more attention will be given to this very necessary and important part of their duties. The value of a personal inspection usually far exceeds that of comment conveyed from a distance.

31. **Receipts and Charges.**—Under the orders of the Government of India no information is now required under this head. There are, however, still under consideration proposals to publish details which will convey rather more accurate information than has been given in the past regarding the extent to which the Courts are self-supporting.

32. **Conclusion.**—It is unfortunately again necessary to record a number of embezzlements and defalcations, one in the Court of the Honorary Magistrates at Insein, another in the Court of the 9th Additional Magistrate of Insein, a third in the Court of the Third Additional Magistrate at Pegu, and a fourth in Court of the Township Magistrate of Toungoo. Both the cases from Insein were brought to light by the vigilance of the District Magistrate during inspection. In the case of the embezzlement in the Court of the Honorary Migistrates the clerk responsible was convicted and sentenced. When the embezzlement was discovered he made good the total amount. In the other embezzlement case reported from Insein, which like that in the Honorary Magistrates' Court was an embezzlement of fines paid in criminal cases, the sum concerned was small, namely Rs. 40. A clerk was sent up for trial and a conviction was obtained, but the conviction was set aside on appeal. In the Pegu case a clerk again was responsible, the culprit being convicted and sentenced. The amount embezzled was small. In the Toungoo case the embezzlement was commited by a clerk whose *modus operandi* was to prepare vouchers for witnesses' expenses in excess of the amounts actually paid out, and, after obtaining the amounts due on these vouchers from the Treasury, to convert the excess to his own use ; or to prepare entirely false vounchers concerning witnesses who were never examined at all, and to embezzle the whole amount paid out on these vouchers. It must again be recorded that the embezzlements committed during the year were rendered possible not by any loophole in the rules laid down but by the failure of presiding officers to comply with the plain provisions of these rules.

Comment must once more be made as the unilluminating nature of the reports submitted by some Sesisons Judges and District Magistrates. There was in this respect an improvement as compared with last year, and many reports of real value were received ; but there is still a tendency amongst some officers to regard the annual returns as merely distasteful arithmetical exercises, not as the means of giving, with suitable exposition, a true picture of the state of the administration of criminal justice in the Province.

By order,

J. E. GILLIES,
Registrar.

HIS MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON :
The 1*st September* 1930.

I.—Imperial Statements.

Statement No. 25 (Criminal)—*Showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Criminal Jurisdiction, in the Province of Burma on the 31st December 1929.* (Paragraphs 3 and 15.)

Name of Province.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Criminal Jurisdiction.					Remarks.
				Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts Superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Burma.									
Territory subject to the High Court. } Criminal ...	23	38	88	11	34*	41† ‡	...	772	
Total, Burma ...	23	38	88	11	34	41	...	772	

Remarks (10):

Grades of Judicial Officers.	Europeans.	Statutory Natives of India.
Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.		
High Court Judges	7	4
Sessions Judges	13	10
Additional Sessions Judges	...	11
Assistant Sessions Judges	...	...
District Magistrates	30	8
Additional District Magistrates	1	2
First Class Magistrates with Appellate powers ...	...	2
Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.		
Magistrates invested with powers under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.	4	96
Other Stipendiary Magistrates of the 1st class ...	15	231
Stipendiary Magistrates of the 2nd class ...	11	204
Stipendiary Magistrates of the 3rd class ...	2	55
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	1	3
Benches of Honorary Magistrates	...	145
Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	3	...
Total, Burma ...	87	771

* Includes 11 Additional Sessions Judges.
† Includes 3 Additional District Magistrates.
‡ Includes 3 District Magistrates who are also Additional Sessions Judges.

STATEMENT No. 26 (CRIMINAL)—*Showing the number of Criminal Cases decided in the Province of Burma for the year* 1929.
(Paragraph 3).

Name of Province.	Total number of Criminal Cases decided.				Remarks.
	Original.		Appellate.		
	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
BURMA.					
Territory subject to the High Court. } Criminal	129,499	4,937	14,628	83	
Total, Burma ...	129,499	4,937	14,628	83	

STATEMENT NO. 33—*Showing the General Results of Trials of Criminal cases in the Tribunals of various classes in the Province of Burma for the year* 1929. (Paragraphs 4, 11, 16, 20 and 25.)

Class of Tribunals.	Number of offences reported.	Number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of				Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BURMA.								
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.		35	...	19	16	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...		143	45	95	...	...	3	
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly		159,716	57,801	88,489	2,381	1,539	9,506	
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates		43,906	8,678	33,551	...	652	1,025	
District and Subdivisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	146,350	970	119	844	1	...	6	
Chief Magistrates of Districts		1,034	393	576	6	10	49	
Courts of Session		1,918	711	889	176	5	137	
Superior Courts		250	59	176	...	...	15	
Total, Burma ...	146,350	207,972	67,806	124,639	2,580	2,206	10,741	

STATEMENT No. 34—*Showing the General Results of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal cases in the Province of Burma for the year* 1929. (Paragraphs 5, 6, 13, 14, 17 and 18.)

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
	Number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence altered.	Sentence reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province:	Pending trial	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
BURMA.									
Appeals to—									
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	4,289	714	1,529	693	985	154	5	209	
Courts of Session	10,627	6,109	1,328	1,274	1,485	108	48	275	
Superior Courts. By persons convicted ...	2,062	805	599	249	235	18	...	156	
Superior Courts. By Government from judgments of acquittal.	37	...	10	...	19	1	1	6	
Total ...	17,015	7,628	3,466	2,216	2,724	281	54	646	
Revisions by—									
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	28,801	10,789	15,917	106	80	615	...	1,294	
Courts of Session	13,100	8,965	3,574	2	6	251	...	302	
Superior Courts	4,266	2,385	552	312	689	190	2	136	
Total ...	46,167	22,139	20,043	420	775	1,056	2	1,732	
Total, Burma ...	63,182	29,767	23,509	2,636	3,499	1,337	56	2,378	

STATEMENT No. 35—*Showing the Nature of Offences Reported and the Number of Persons Tried, Convicted and Acquitted of each class of Offence in the Province of Burma for the year* 1929. (Paragraphs 21, 22, 23 and 24.)

Description of Offences.	Number of Cases.			Number of Persons.					Remarks.
	Offences reported.*	Returned as true.*	Brought to trial.*	Under trial including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Criminal Conspiracy, Chapter VA of the Indian Penal Code	4	1	5	29	27	2	...	...	
Offences against the State, Chapter VI	6	6	6	52	15	36	1	...	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Offences against the Public Tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	364	294	363	1,751	607	1,005	10	129	
Offences by, or relating to, Public Servants, Chapter IX ...	142	78	124	195	68	99	...	28	
Offences relating to Elections, Chapter IXA	11	9	11	13	3	10	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	911	538	832	1,029	362	546	20	101	
False evidence and offences against Public Justice, Chapter XI	1,226	858	1,154	1,508	487	861	45	115	
Offences relating to Coin, Chapter XII	127	86	122	195	86	89	2	18	
Offences relating to Government Stamps, Chapter XII ...	16	10	14	15	5	9	...	1	
Offences relating to Weights and Measures, Chapter XIII...	44	40	44	53	8	45	...	...	
Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals, Chapter XIV.	2,319	1,782	2,238	3,650	1,192	2,348	7	103	
Offences relating to Religion, Chapter XV	108	49	92	298	197	62	2	37	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting Life	1,027	810	1,090	1,628	785	593	3	247	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births.	32	19	30	45	16	24	1	4	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	11,761	9,110	10,998	18,981	9,893	7,091	77	1,320	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	268	120	210	513	362	99	2	50	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	2,242	1,476	2,071	2,919	1,379	1,332	17	191	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour.	916	458	825	1,589	806	580	11	192	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Rape	660	313	608	757	387	305	1	64	
Offences affecting the Human Body, Chapter XVI. — Unnatural offence	19	10	18	21	8	10	...	3	

Offences against Property, Chapter XVI — Theft	12,866	9,299	11,960	20,931	8,895	10,100	140	1,796
Extortion	131	48	99	248	166	64	...	18
Robbery and Dacoity	1,437	1,080	1,416	3,537	1,570	1,518	14	435
Criminal Misappropriation of Property	201	129	173	308	176	126	2	4
Criminal Breach of Trust	2,346	1,155	2,029	2,519	1,177	1,054	43	245
Receiving of Stolen Property	273	223	275	522	187	307	7	21
Cheating	1,806	1,019	1,513	2,078	1,192	672	33	181
Fraudulent deeds and Disposition of Property ...	154	61	121	211	110	53	1	47
Mischief	2,055	1,144	1,748	3,320	2,199	906	5	210
Criminal trespass	9,537	6,295	8,681	15,942	9,113	5,551	53	1,225
Offences relating to Documents and to Trade of Property Marks, Chapter XVIII.	206	127	195	302	147	111	5	39
Criminal Breach of Contracts of services, Chapter XIX ...	10	3	5	6	5	...	...	1
Offences relating to Marriage, Chapter XX	1,080	508	768	944	729	157	14	44
Defamation, Chapter XXI	578	323	475	663	482	129	5	47
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	3,530	2,501	3,096	4,717	2,946	1,565	9	197
Total ...	58,413	39,982	53,409	91,489	45,787	38,059	530	7,113
Offences under Special and Local Laws — Offences under the Excise Act	8,421	7,580	8,376	10,049	1,877	7,951	19	202
Offences under the Forest Act	2,147	1,810	2,087	3,068	788	1,894	90	296
Offences under the Gambling Act	3,211	2,496	3,103	22,147	7,893	13,018	613	623
Offences under the Arms Act and Rules ...	1,391	1,202	1,386	1,474	217	1,204	3	50
Offences under the Police Act	3,738	3,446	3,723	4,111	388	3,647	26	50
Offences under the Municipal Act and Rules ...	14,528	12,526	11,917	12,149	1,107	10,076	276	690
Offences under the Opium Act and Rules ...	3,143	2,820	3,125	3,853	767	2,929	28	129
Offences under the Railways Act	3,371	3,138	3,209	3,674	366	3,264	6	38
Offences under the Stamp Act and Rules ...	40	38	39	70	7	63	...	...
Offences under the Vaccination Act	214	185	202	220	37	180	3	...
Offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules ...	15,842	13,671	13,974	14,187	1,995	11,177	401	614
Offences under other Special and Local Laws ...	31,891	27,955	30,564	38,901	6,577	31,177	211	936
Total ...	87,937	76,867	81,705	113,903	22,019	86,580	1,676	3,628
Total, Burma ...	146,350	116,849	135,114	205,392	67,806	124,639	2,206	10,741

* NOTE.—This includes pending cases brought forward from 1928.

STATEMENT NO. 36—*Showing the Punishments inflicted by the various*
(Paragraphs

Class of Tribunals. (1)	Number of persons executed. (2)	Number of persons sentenced: Death. (3)	Transportation or Penal servitude. (4)	Imprisonment. (5)	Fine or Forfeiture. (6)	Whipping. (7)	Give Security. (8)
BURMA.							
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under Section 14, Criminal Procedure Code.	76	...	...	17	2	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.		...	...	11	80	3	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.		...	...	19,095	63,732	2,928	2,614
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...		...	...	1,495	32,012	14	...
District and Subdivisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code.		...	...	265	198	303	35
Chief Magistrates of Districts ...		...	...	262	278	40	12
Courts of Session		...	179	709	13	31	96
Superior Courts		94	39	43	...	6	...
Total, Burma ...	76	94	218	21,897	96,315	3,325	2757

* Of these 2,264 were imprison

Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Burma for the year 1929
4 and 28.)

Fine of		Total Amount of Fines			Number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of				
Rs. 10 and under.	Over Rs. 10.	Imposed.	Realized.	Paid as Compensation.	Fifteen days and under.	Above 15 days to six months.	Above six months to two years.	Above two years.	Remark.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
...	2	120	120	...	...	15	2	...	
53	27	1,114	1,014	181	...	7	4	...	
33,625	30,107	13,91,449	10,96,805	80,431	1,333	8,121	7,240	2,401	
29,675	2,337	1,23,035	1,10,722	7,477	1,455	40	...	...	
67	131	4,781	3,736	151	12	131	98	24	
26	252	53,258	14,661	2,385	14	61	92	95	
...	13	5,745	615	100	8	27	158	516	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	39	
63,446	32,869	15,79,502	12,27,673	90,725	2,822*	8,402	7,598	3,075	

ments till the rising of the Court.

II.—Provincial Statements.

A.—*Statement showing the Criminal Business disposed of by the High Court during the year* 1929. (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7).

Description of Cases. (1)		Remaining from 1928. (2)	Filed in 1929. (3)	Disposed of in 1929. (4)	Remaining at the close of 1929. (5)	Average duration. (6)
						Days.
ORIGINAL CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.						
Sessions Cases		...	28	28	...	43
Total ...		...	28	28	...	43
APPELLATE JURISDICTION.						
Appeals—						
From orders of first class Magistrates in Rangoon and other Magistrates acting under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code.	Rangoon	55	962	957	60	32
	Mandalay	1	112	107	6	
Sessions Courts ...	Rangoon	52	642	611	83	
	Mandalay	6	68	67	7	
By the Local Government against orders of acquittals (all Courts).	Rangoon	5	18	17	6	
	Mandalay	...	3	3	...	
Total ...		119	1,805	1,762	162	32
References—						
For confirmation of sentence of death under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.	Rangoon	15	154	156	13	36
	Mandalay	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		15	154	156	13	36

A.—*Statement showing the Criminal Business disposed of by the High Court during the year* 1929. (Paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7)—concld.

Description of Cases. (1)		Remaining from 1928. (2)	Filed in 1929. (3)	Disposed of in 1929. (4)	Remaining at the close of 1929. (5)	Average duration. (6)
						Days.
APPELLATE JURISDICTION—concld.						
Revisions—						
Rangoon ...	A* ...	89	1,452	1,519	22	30
	B* ...	72	602	612	62	34
Mandalay ...	A* ...	35	561	589	7	23
	B* ...	10	207	202	15	22
Total ...		206	2,822	2,922	106	29
Miscellaneous Applications—						
Rangoon ...	... ...	4	67	68	3	18
Mandalay ...	... ...	10	17	27	...	25
Total ...		14	84	95	3	20

* A represents cases called on Court's own motion and B other revision cases.

B.—*Statement showing the Results of all Criminal cases reported*
(Paragraphs

Courts of Session.	Districts.	Cases.						
		Pending from 1928.	Total before the Court.	Complaints dismissed.	Disposed of after trial.	Shown after trial as false or mistaken.	Pending at the end of 1929.	Duration.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
								Days.
Arakan ...	Akyab ...	141	3,200	344	2,623	570	233	19
	Kyaukpyu ...	30	817	95	688	165	34	18
	Sandoway ...	16	825	54	750	151	21	12
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Hill District of Arakan.	Hill District of Arakan.	...	44	2	39	8	3	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Insein ..	Insein ...	191	4,146	114	3,773	626	259	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Hanthawaddy	Hanthawaddy	257	3,436	198	3,060	585	178	22
	Rangoon ...	1,256	37,051	194	35,195	2,136	1,662	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Tharrawaddy	Tharrawaddy	367	6,485	200	6,048	660	237	20
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	458	6,539	499	5,659	969	381	21
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Prome ...	Prome ...	87	3,631	143	3,387	370	101	18
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Thayetmyo ...	Thayetmyo ...	82	2,202	72	2,044	249	86	15
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Bassein ...	Bassein ...	279	6,630	322	6,043	833	265	15
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Henzada ...	Henzada ...	107	5,116	215	4,783	693	118	11
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Myaungmya	Myaungmya ...	182	4,089	301	3,579	683	209	20
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Maubin ...	Maubin ...	165	3,405	163	3,026	551	216	19
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Pyapôn ...	Pyapôn ...	141	2,681	146	2,359	411	176	32
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Toungoo ...	Toungoo ...	258	4,351	316	3,645	612	390	28
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Thatôn ...	Thatôn ...	231	4,006	144	3,584	584	278	22
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41

to the Courts in the Province of Burma during the year **1929.**
4, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22 and 25.)

Persons.						Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	Remarks.
Pending from previous year.	Brought to trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.		
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
171	4,634	1,964	2,319	8	343	46	
91	1,041	472	515	5	49	48	
16	1,102	622	464	1	15	57	
1	70	36	31	...	3	54	
...	51	26	25	...	...	51	
...	1	1	...	...	...	100	
324	5,793	3,470	1,892	19	412	65	
17	44	13	27	1	3	32	
500	5,671	2,779	2,497	44	351	53	
1,143	38,078	31,637	5,056	40	1,345	86	
...	51	13	35	...	3	27	
478	9,013	5,953	2,711	18	331	69	
22	234	138	74	1	21	65	
802	9,275	4,985	3,692	10	588	57	
1	128	41	70	...	17	37	
212	5,938	4,027	1,627	32	252	71	
...	66	31	31	...	4	50	
141	3,211	1,827	1,246	5	133	59	
...	22	15	7	...	...	68	
369	10,340	6,409	3,446	17	468	65	
...	57	41	15	...	1	73	
180	7,759	4,670	2,775	15	299	62	
4	61	25	34	...	2	42	
474	7,171	3,333	2,998	337	503	53	
17	85	53	22	...	10	71	
493	5,598	2,944	2,171	1	482	58	
1	27	10	12	...	5	45	
353	4,745	2,368	1,966	11	400	55	
7	43	28	14	...	1	67	
587	6,448	3,268	2,449	18	713	57	
2	109	43	49	...	17	47	
350	5,607	3,039	2,076	2	490	59	
...	29	17	5	...	7	77	

B.—*Statement showing the Results of all Criminal cases reported to*
(Paragraphs

Courts of Session. (1)	Districts. (2)	Cases. Pending from 1928. (3)	Total before the Courts. (4)	Complaints dismissed. (5)	Disposed of after trial. (6)	Shown after trial as false or mistaken. (7)	Pending at the end of 1929. (8)	Duration. (9)
								Days.
	Amherst ...	352	6,136	135	5,558	832	443	14
	Salween ...	4	121	...	116	19	5	17
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
	Tavoy ...	57	2,072	49	1,984	199	39	11
	Mergui ...	93	1,713	64	1,560	303	89	20
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
	Magwe ...	183	5,152	84	4,832	729	236	14
	Minbu ...	73	2,513	71	2,399	424	43	16
Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Meiktila ..	69	2,190	54	2,045	447	91	16
Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Sagaing ...	103	1,781	48	1,621	245	112	22
	Lower Chindwin	93	1,754	44	1,639	256	71	18
Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
	Yamèthin ...	124	4,011	162	3,729	675	120	16
Yamèthin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
	Shwebo ..	74	2,595	107	2,418	435	70	15
	Katha ...	33	1,014	23	960	155	31	17
Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
	Myingyan ...	129	2,863	86	2,617	343	160	16
	Pakôkku ...	121	2,621	68	2,406	318	147	23
Myingyan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
	Mandalay ...	730	7,751	125	7,083	850	543	11
	Kyauksè ...	50	1,212	51	1,096	232	65	20
Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
	Bhamo ...	13	680	21	643	63	16	16
	Myitkyina ...	27	798	14	743	84	41	17
	Upper Chindwin	22	713	19	648	73	46	25
Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
	Chin Hills ...	...	6	...	5	...	1	8
High Court ...	Sessions trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
	References ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
TOTAL, BURMA ...		6,598	146,350	4,747	134,387	17,538	7,216	15
1928 ...		7,760	145,050	4,543	133,793	17,317	6,714	16

the Courts in the Province of Burma during the year 1929—concld.
4, 11, 16, 20, 21, 22 and 25).

Persons.								
Pending from previous year.	Brought to trial during the year, including those pending from previous year.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.	Remarks.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
497	8,023	4,372	2,470	552	629	64	
4	189	126	60	...	3	68	
23	45	33	12	...	...	61	
75	2,716	1,916	721	25	54	73	
137	2,381	1,300	927	44	110	58	
...	55	29	23	1	2	56	
356	8,254	4,202	3,375	250	427	55	
346	4,450	2,507	1,703	104	136	59	
4	65	44	13	...	8	77	
187	3,896	1,822	1,805	61	208	50	
2	69	32	32	...	5	59	
254	3,290	1,850	1,259	12	169	56	
147	3,075	1,689	1,305	5	76	59	
...	69	40	27	...	2	49	
358	6,535	3,060	3,175	84	216	60	
...	53	32	21	...	...	55	
210	4,525	2,351	1,911	141	122	58	
54	1,612	919	604	17	72	55	
62	143	78	63	1	1	50	
280	4,462	2,089	2,048	...	325	62	
187	4,311	2,450	1,523	90	248	54	
14	134	62	53	...	19	44	
930	9,156	6,212	2,415	190	339	72	
81	2,111	1,056	942	1	112	52	
2	59	26	28	...	5	48	
21	885	614	232	2	37	72	
42	1,064	641	327	30	66	66	
32	984	604	305	10	65	66	
3	23	8	13	1	1	38	
...	6	1	4	...	1	20	
...	58	32	26	...	...	55	
18	192	144	33	...	15	81	
11,082	205,392	124,639	67,806	2,206	10,741	65	
11,900	207,012	125,039	68,655	2,236	11,082	64	

C.—*Statement showing the Results of Proceedings under the Preventive*

Nature of

Sessions Divisions and Districts.	Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, security to keep the peace. (1)				Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, security for good behaviour, including proceedings under sections 3-7, Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919. (2)				Proceedings under section 17, Burma Gambling Act, 1899. (3)			
	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Akyab ...	7	25	7	...	80	84	34	48	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	6	8	1	6	21	24	12	10	...	...	...	...
Sandoway	6	12	1	11	15	15	4	11	...	...	...	...
Arakan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insein ...	...	...	...	...	110	116	8	103	...	...	...	...
Insein ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Hantha-waddy.	2	5	5	...	34	34	7	26	3	3	...	2
Rangoon ...	5	47	6	18	288	342	62	229	...	...	...	...
Hanthawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tharrawaddy	1	2	...	2	423	426	59	367	5	5	1	4
Tharrawaddy ...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	...
Pegu ...	4	9	4	5	75	77	18	58	3	3	2	1
Pegu ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	66	67	7	59	1	1	...	1
Prome ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	...	36	65	2	54	2	2	1	1
Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bassein ...	1	1	...	1	95	95	12	77	5	5	...	5
Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	15	15	2	12	...	...	...	...
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	262	264	8	254	17	17	...	17
Henzada ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Myaungmya	1	6	6	...	241	241	14	200	10	10	2	8
Myaungmya ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Maubin ...	1	1	...	1	147	147	6	136	2	2	1	1
Maubin ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pyapôn ...	3	3	1	2	86	86	22	60	5	5	2	...
Pyapôn ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	139	139	23	96	2	2	...	2
Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	...
Thatôn ...	...	...	...	...	53	61	16	36	...	...	...	...
Thatôn ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...
Amherst ...	2	17	15	2	82	88	16	67	...	...	...	...
Salween ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Amherst ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Law in the Province of Burma for the year 1929—(Paragraph 26).

Proceedings.

Proceedings under section 3, Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909. (4)				Proceedings under section 64A, Burma Excise Act, 1917. (5)				Proceedings under section 18, Burma Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act, 1919. (6)				Proceedings for breaches of bonds given under heads 1 to 5, inclusive. (7)			
Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons whose bonds were forfeited.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
15	15	10	5	5	5	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	21	21	3	18	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	6	...	6	1	1	...	1	18	18	1	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	5	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	34	5	27	3	3	...	3	25	25	1	23	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	8	...	8	5	5	1	4	16	16	3	13	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	56	56	2	54	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	12	...	11	1	1	...	1	19	20	2	17	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	28	6	21	9	9	4	5	42	42	2	39	7	13	9	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	64	6	56	31	31	3	27	22	22	1	21	3	5	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	47	7	36	8	8	2	6	12	12	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	26	6	15	11	11	6	5	23	23	...	22	6	8	5	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	13	3	6	4	4	...	4	10	10	1	8	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	7	1	6	1	1	...	1	11	11	...	9	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	28	28	1	27	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—*Statement showing the Results of Proceedings under the Preventive*

Sessions, Divisions and Districts.	Nature of											
	Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, Security to keep the peace. (1)				Proceedings under Chapter VIII, Code of Criminal Procedure, security for good behaviour, including proceedings under sections 3-7, Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919. (2)				Proceedings under section 17, Burma Gambling Act, 1899. (3)			
	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.
1	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	28	28	1	24	...	...	...	...
Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	18	19	9	9	3	3	1	2
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magwe ...	2	2	1	1	141	159	37	121	1	1	...	1
Minbu ...	1	1	...	1	87	87	12	68	6	6	1	5
Magwe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	61	70	16	54	9	9	5	4
Meiktila ...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	86	90	14	61	...	...	...	...
Lower Chindwin.	...	...	...	...	63	63	10	49	12	12	5	7
Sagaing ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	5	...	...	...	...
Yamèthin ...	...	...	...	...	72	74	21	52	2	2	...	2
Yamèthin ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	51	80	8	70	8	8	1	7
Katha ...	...	...	...	...	28	28	2	24	2	5	1	4
Shwebo ...	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	9	...	...	...	...
Myingyan	12	12	5	5	36	39	7	28	2	2	...	2
Pakokku ...	...	...	...	...	179	179	18	147	...	...	...	...
Myingyan ...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	8	...	...	...	...
Mandalay ...	3	5	1	1	60	62	24	35	6	6	1	5
Kyaukse ...	1	1	...	1	34	34	18	16	4	4	2	1
Mandalay ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bhamo ...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Myitkyina...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	6	...	...	...	...
Upper Chindwin	2	2	1	1	48	48	5	42	...	...	...	...
Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chin Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Burma ...	60	159	54	58	3,361	3,550	540	2,799	110	113	26	82
Total for 1928 ...	128	210	66	142	3,649	3,801	788	2,829	157	165	36	121

Law in the Province of Burma for the year 1929. (Paragraph 26.)

Proceedings.

Proceedings under section 3, Burma Opium Law Amendment Act, 1909. (4)				Proceedings under section 64A, Burma Excise Act, 1917. (5)				Proceedings under section 18, Burma Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1919. (6)				Proceedings for breaches of bonds given under heads 1 to 5, inclusive. (7)			
Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons whose bonds were forfeited.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
2	2	...	2	14	14	3	11	3	3	1	2	1	2	...	2
5	5	1	3	5	5	2	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	1	2	10	10	...	10	17	17	1	16	7	14	4	8
13	13	4	9	...	...	...	...	36	36	4	32	20	41	23	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	17	17	4	13	1	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	7	7	1	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	3	1	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	5	4	4	4	3	1	7	7	1	6	2	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
14	14	1	13	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	5	5	...	5	14	14	2	12	5	9	3	6
6	6	...	6	8	9	...	8	12	12	2	10	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	15	15	1	13	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	3	1	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	10	1	9	6	6	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
												...		...	...
												...		...	...
353	354	62	272	145	146	28	115	486	487	44	431	54	103	44	55
326	334	64	252	102	104	8	92	620	624	52	550	111	181	82	90

D.—*Statement showing the number of persons concerned in cases decided under the Miscellaneous provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code except those under Chapter VIII in the Province of Burma during* 1929. (Paragraph 27.)

Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and section 485.	Proceedings against Local nuisance, Chapter X.	Possession, Chapter XII.	Frivolous or vexatious accusa* tions summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332.	Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII.	Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure.
		Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Arakan	Akyab ...	...	...	...	8	*3	209	36	...
	Kyaukpyu ...	*2	...	...	1	...	88	†10	...
	Sandoway ...	...	...	37	1	...	57	8	...
Hill District of Arakan.	Hill District of Arakan.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Insein ...	Insein ...	...	...	7	10	*1	27	97	...
Hantha-waddy.	Hanthawaddy	...	...	5	1	...	55	43	4
	Rangoon ...	...	...	18	25	...	88	131	1
Tharra-waddy.	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	2	...	39	113	...
Pegu ...	Pegu ...	...	...	55	8	...	118	252	...
Prome ...	Prome ...	...	...	...	1	1	58	‡58	...
Thayetmyo	Thayetmyo	...	...	...	6	...	87	...	...
Bassein ...	Bassein ...	...	...	...	8	...	90	154	...
Henzada ...	Henzada ...	1	...	...	6	*2	71	49	2
Myaungmya	Myaungmya	...	...	127	5	...	31	101	...
Maubin ...	Maubin ...	...	...	12	4	...	29	55	...
Pyapôn ...	Pyapôn ...	...	...	54	5	...	62	94	...
Toungoo ...	Toungoo ...	...	...	29	1	...	53	69	...
Thatôn ...	Thatôn ...	...	...	14	4	...	186	51	...
Amherst	Amherst ...	...	4	...	5	...	61	24	1
	Salween ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	Tavoy ...	...	2	...	2	*1	120	23	...
	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	99	4	...

* Disposed of by the Sessions Court.
† Includes one person disposed of by the Sessions Court.
‡ Includes six persons disposed of by the Sessions Court.

D.—*Statement showing the number of persons concerned in cases decided under the Miscellaneous provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code except those under Chapter VIII in the Province of Burma during* 1929—concld. (Paragraph 27.)

Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI—C and section 485.	Proceedings against Local nuisance, Chapter X.	Possession, Chapter XII.	Frivolous or vexatious accusations summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332.	Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI.	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance, Chapter XLII.	Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released under section 562, Code of Criminal Procedure.
		Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Magwe	Magwe ...	...	...	3	4	*1	131	34	...
	Minbu ...	...	1	15	2	...	95	39	...
Meiktila	Meiktila ...	...	...	1	3	...	149	29	...
Sagaing	Sagaing ...	*8	...	3	2	*2	182	24	...
	Lower Chindwin.	...	...	3	17	...	280	(a)38	2
Yamèthin	Yamèthin ...	...	...	12	11	...	133	50	...
Shwebo	Shwebo ...	3	4	...	4	...	314	16	6
	Katha ...	...	...	...	...	...	71	15	...
Myingyan	Myingyan ...	...	...	5	2	...	118	25	...
	Pakôkku ...	...	...	...	5	...	111	29	...
Mandalay	Mandalay ...	...	...	16	3	...	219	60	1
	Kyauksè ...	...	...	10	9	...	115	20	...
Frontier	Bhamo ...	...	...	6	...	...	12	3	...
	Myitkyina ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	...
	Upper Chindwin.	...	...	...	...	...	43	2	...
	Chin Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	High Court	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL, BURMA	...	14	11	432	167	12	3,614	1,769	17
1928	... ...	3	21	568	181	8	4,081	2,048	56

* Disposed of by the Sessions Court.
(a) Includes three persons disposed of by the Sessions Court.

E.—*Statement showing the Results of Appeals and Revisions in*

(Paragraphs 5, 6, 13,

Courts of Session.	Courts of District Magistrates.	Number of: Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts excluding those who died, escaped or whose cases were transferred to other Courts.		Appeals or applications rejected summarily.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing including sentence enhanced.		Percentage of sentence or order confirmed and sentence enhanced to the total disposed of	
		Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Akyab ...	175	901	31	855	59	25	54	98
	Kyaukpyu ...	60	497	35	476	3	...	64	96
	Sandoway ...	68	389	29	380	6	...	51	99
Arakan ...	...	510	760	309	690	14	24	65	97
...	Hill District of Arakan.	2	18	...	18	2	...	100	100
Hill District of Arakan.	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	40	...
...	Insein ...	63	1,486	6	...	28	1,366	54	98
Insein ...	...	457	370	277	167	58	185	75	96
...	Hanthawaddy	118	330	18	247	39	66	48	95
...	Rangoon ...	44	251	16	171	5	45	48	87
Hanthawaddy	...	369	487	229	455	38	...	74	99
...	Tharrawaddy	268	1,148	77	...	106	1,038	68	98
Tharrawaddy	...	1,047	549	505	318	236	201	72	97
...	Pegu ...	237	1,491	26	1,095	73	46	44	92
Pegu ...	...	580	437	332	406	43	26	66	99
...	Prome ...	87	873	19	395	18	413	44	99
Prome ...	...	405	836	315	480	15	351	81	100
...	Thayetmyo	33	736	1	655	16	50	61	99
Thayetmyo	...	354	562	297	334	11	222	87	99
...	Bassein ...	230	777	31	246	76	311	62	91
Bassein ...	...	557	811	308	332	110	436	76	99
...	Henzada ...	264	1,729	72	1,642	32	19	40	100
Henzada ...	...	555	258	331	236	30	8	66	96
...	Myaungmya	145	1,601	13	1,344	62	38	53	99
Myaungmya	...	571	674	297	609	94	33	72	97
...	Maubin ...	247	661	26	573	134	48	65	96
Maubin ...	...	262	7	132	...	36	3	67	42
...	Pyapôn ...	102	979	22	...	33	916	57	95
Pyapôn ...	...	351	270	207	155	41	105	72	96
...	Toungoo ...	216	969	30	19	47	926	38	98
Toungoo ...	...	419	465	265	432	19	24	69	99
...	Thatôn ...	115	1,569	35	555	30	978	57	98
Thatôn ...	...	421	275	286	236	82	27	92	98

Criminal Cases in the Province of Burma for the year 1929.

14, 17 and 18).

Persons.												Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.		Sentence reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		New trial or further enquiry ordered.		Referred for revision to the High Court.		Pending trial.			
Appeals. (11)	Revisions. (12)	Appeals. (13)	Revisions. (14)	Appeals. (15)	Revisions. (16)	Appeals. (17)	Revisions. (18)	Appeals. (19)	Revisions. (20)	Appeals. (21)	Revisions. (22)	Appeals. (23)	Revisions. (24)
7	...	66	...	...	...	4	10	...	6	8	5	11	10
7	...	12	...	...	...	2	12	...	6	1	3	8	5
19	...	10	...	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	5	10
78	...	86	...	...	...	9	10	...	12	14	24	7	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
18	...	11	...	...	...	...	17	...	7	...	96	9	15
48	...	61	...	...	...	2	...	...	13	11	5	10	7
20	...	36	1	...	...	5	12	...	4	...	...	13	10
1	...	22	...	...	5	...	17	...	9	...	4	5	10
38	...	51	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	10	28	14	9
18	9	59	1	...	...	8	6	...	1	...	93	14	14
167	...	120	1	...	...	6	11	...	5	13	13	13	4
45	34	78	26	...	...	1	20	...	16	14	254	17	5
51	...	135	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	14	4	12	11
5	...	42	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	3	57	17	14
36	...	37	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	12	5
7	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	27	14	3
28	...	16	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	4	8	5
17	...	45	12	...	...	4	33	...	12	57	163	14	9
67	...	60	...	...	...	4	2	...	8	8	33	18	4
63	...	70	...	...	...	12	3	12	3	3	62	14	8
77	...	101	...	...	...	5	4	...	6	11	4	7	5
22	...	44	...	...	1	...	1	...	18	4	199	12	15
64	...	75	...	...	...	14	7	...	11	27	14	14	6
32	4	46	...	...	3	7	15	...	2	2	16	10	11
34	...	41	...	...	...	8	1	...	3	11	...	14	43
17	...	25	...	...	...	...	30	...	23	5	10	24	3
44	...	49	...	...	...	3	5	...	5	7	...	12	12
49	6	78	1	...	...	...	6	...	10	12	1	9	2
40	2	88	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	5	12
3	3	25	1	...	...	21	5	...	18	1	9	10	18
9	...	23	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	19	3	14	7

E.—*Statement showing the Results of Appeals and Revisions in*
(Paragraphs 5, 6, 13,

Courts of Session.	Courts of District Magistrates.	Number of							
		Total number of appellants and applicants for revisions before the Courts excluding those who died, escaped or whose cases were transferred to other Courts.		Appeals or applications rejected summarily.		Sentence or order confirmed after hearing including sentence enhanced.		Percentage of sentence or order confirmed and sentence enhanced to the total disposed of.	
		Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals.	Revisions.	Appeals	Revisions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
...	Amherst ...	143	985	4	247	62	665	47	95
...	Salween ...	2	3	2	2	...	1	100	100
Amherst ...	...	302	393	129	367	89	17	76	96
...	Tavoy ...	94	701	21	...	31	656	67	94
...	Mergui ...	57	608	33	...	3	596	65	99
Tavoy ...	...	306	421	158	354	27	42	63	95
...	Magwe ...	154	626	4	...	51	608	44	97
...	Minbu ...	159	790	2	...	101	765	65	97
Magwe ...	...	577	1,864	342	1,358	89	461	75	99
...	Meiktila ..	173	1,115	6	1	62	1,066	42	96
Meiktila ...	...	208	450	106	...	42	445	73	99
...	Sagaing ...	64	599	9	12	28	525	58	97
...	L. Chindwin	112	616	27	...	25	612	65	99
Sagaing ...	...	376	81	186	20	53	12	68	40
...	Yamèthin ...	157	1,395	...	...	92	1,377	59	99
Yamèthin...	...	338	321	240	280	13	32	75	97
...	Shwebo ...	161	1,008	29	2	46	974	47	97
...	Katha ...	51	447	31	384	7	6	79	97
Shwebo ...	...	366	649	145	441	81	86	65	98
...	Myingyan ...	90	670	20	...	22	633	47	99
...	Pakôkku ...	125	1,128	...	1,120	102	...	85	99
Myingyan...	...	669	1,309	372	490	55	811	66	99
...	Mandalay ...	65	394	6	343	40	11	72	91
...	Kyauksè ...	67	459	4	...	32	403	62	95
Mandalay ...	...	368	832	215	798	35	20	71	98
...	Bhamo ...	42	281	16	2	10	253	62	94
...	Myitkyina ...	38	194	2	...	28	163	79	90
...	U. Chindwin	56	372	11	...	18	341	63	92
Frontier ...	...	206	14	124	7	17	3	68	77
...	Chin Hills ...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	100
...	High Court	2,098	4,264	805	2,385	615	637	73	71
TOTAL, BURMA ...		16,961	46,165	7,628	22,139	3,472	20,151	68	95
Corresponding figures for 1928.		18,001	42,814	8,090	22,634	3,405	16,378	65	95

G.B.C.P.O.—No. 30, H.C.R., 9-10-30—310

Criminal Cases in the Province of Burma for the year 1929—concld.
14, 17 and 18).

Persons.

Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.		Sentence reversed.		Proceedings quashed.		New trial or further enquiry ordered.		Referred for revision to the High Court.		Pending trial.		Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
Appeals. (11)	Revisions. (12)	Appeals. (13)	Revisions. (14)	Appeals. (15)	Revisions. (16)	Appeals. (17)	Revisions. (18)	Appeals. (19)	Revisions. (20)	Appeals. (21)	Revisions. (22)	Appeals. (23)	Revisions. (24)
43	...	30	...	...	...	1	5	...	41	3	27	11	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7
31	...	35	1	...	...	3	5	...	8	15	...	10	6
19	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	16	43	7	5
15	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	7	6	13
45	...	56	...	1	...	5	18	...	4	14	3	17	10
33	...	37	...	. .	...	...	6	...	10	29	2	9	9
21	1	34	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	1	...	18	10
53	...	76	...	...	...	7	...	6	8	4	37	15	9
47	3	2	...	40	1	3	13	...	8	13	23	15	16
31	...	21	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	5	...	12	4
6	...	21	...	...	...	...	7	...	11	...	44	9	13
36	...	17	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	1	2	11	6
49	...	65	...	...	...	1	1	...	46	22	2	16	25
27	13	37	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	9	12
40	...	43	...	...	...	2	2	...	7	...	...	5	4
16	...	64	...	...	...	6	16	...	12	...	4	6	11
10	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	3	46	10	17
64	...	55	...	...	2	1	6	1	1	19	113	19	27
24	.	24	...	...	...	...	4	...	5	...	28	10	9
6	2	...	...	12	...	...	5	...	1	5	...	13	12
102	...	114	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	25	6	14	6
5	8	12	...	...	...	1	7	...	20	1	5	19	8
8	1	11	...	...	...	3	18	...	1	9	36	9	10
49	...	39	...	1	...	9	5	...	9	20	...	13	5
9	5	6	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	9	8
5	1	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	12	6	6
13	8	3	19	...	...	...	4	...	...	11	...	14	19
27	...	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	18	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
249	312	254	689	2	32	11	73	...	...	162	136	32	29
2,216	420	2,724	775	61	44	195	469	19	435	646	1,732	15	12
2,392	366	3,215	626	122	75	299	520	17	503	461	1,712	15	12